This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-31 (canceled)

Claim 32 (new): A method for treating involuntary incontinence in a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a sustained release once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered in a sustained rate to provide in the plasma of the patient an oxybutynin/desethylmetabolite ratio greater than about 0.18 for treating involuntary incontinence in the patient.

Claim 33 (new): A method for treating involuntary incontinence in a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a sustained release once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered in a sustained rate to provide in the plasma of the patient an oxybutynin/desethylmetabolite ratio of between about 0.18 to about 0.41 for treating involuntary incontinence in the patient.

Claim 34 (new): A method for treating involuntary incontinence in a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a sustained release once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered in a sustained rate to provide in the plasma of the patient an oxybutynin/desethylmetabolite ratio of between about 0.18 to about 0.36 for treating involuntary incontinence in the patient.

Claim 35 (new): A method for treating involuntary incontinence in a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a sustained release

once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered in a sustained rate to provide in the plasma of the patient an oxybutynin/desethylmetabolite ratio of between about 0.36 to about 0.41 for treating involuntary incontinence in the patient.

Claim 36 (new): A method for treating involuntary incontinence in a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a sustained release once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered in a sustained rate to provide in the plasma of the patient an oxybutynin/desethylmetabolite ratio greater than about 0.36 for treating involuntary incontinence in the patient.

Claim 37 (new): The method according to any one of Claims 32, 33, 34, 35 or 36 wherein the incidence of side effects associated with oxybutynin treatment is reduced.

Claim 38 (new): A method for managing the concentrations of oxybutynin (OXY) and its desethylmetabolite (DESOXY) in the plasma of a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered at a controlled rate to provide an OXY/DESOXY ratio greater than about 0.18 for managing the plasma concentrations and treating incontinence in the patient.

Claim 39 (new): A method for managing the concentrations of oxybutynin (OXY) and its desethylmetabolite (DESOXY) in the plasma of a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered at a controlled rate to provide an OXY/DESOXY ratio of between about 0.18 to about 0.41 for managing the plasma concentrations and treating incontinence in the patient.

Claim 40 (new): A method for managing the concentrations of oxybutynin (OXY) and its desethylmetabolite (DESOXY) in the plasma of a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered at a controlled rate to provide an OXY/DESOXY ratio of between about 0.18 to about 0.36 for managing the plasma concentrations and treating incontinence in the patient.

Claim 41 (new): A method for managing the concentrations of oxybutynin (OXY) and its desethylmetabolite (DESOXY) in the plasma of a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered at a controlled rate to provide an OXY/DESOXY ratio of between about 0.36 to about 0.41 for managing the plasma concentrations and treating incontinence in the patient.

Claim 42 (new): A method for managing the concentrations of oxybutynin (OXY) and its desethylmetabolite (DESOXY) in the plasma of a patient, wherein the method comprises admitting orally into the patient a once-a-day dosage form comprising 5 mg to 250 mg of a member selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, that is administered at a controlled rate to provide an OXY/DESOXY ratio greater than about 0.36 for managing the plasma concentrations and treating incontinence in the patient.

Claim 43 (new): The method according to any one of Claims 38, 39, 40, 41 or 42 wherein the incidence of side effects associated with oxybutynin treatment is reduced.